

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1892.

NO. 1.

POETRY.

SMILES.

REV. ROBERT CAUNTER.

at lights the baby cheek,
the touch of woe has been,
innocently speak
is the heart within—
ance, purely bright,
title cherub's eye,
avenly light
upon it from the sky.

at o'er the mother's brow,
g on her infant's face,
picture's purest glow,
of the sire to trace:
light her lucid eye,
the tender tear,
her's ecstasy,
all a mother's fear!

It round the husband's lip
sious tenderness,
's cup he seems to sip
y charm, while'er can bless:
on the loveliest thing
s oes beneath the skies,
t a o's venom'd sting
ursed his Paradise.

when his growing boy
dels at his side,
amb of his joy,
s all the father's pride—
see these play
h features, braided and dun,
et the early day
p the brighter sun.

at o'er the kindling blush
s purely steals,
aces to the flush,
e guileless heart reveals;
e hold these there,
ature brightly beaming,
oon's fair circle streaming!

t kindles when the rod
has been broken,
e thorne of God;
s tips its beauteous heaver,
s stirs in summer weather,
art, the soil discover,
light on both together.

innocently steals
s lovely features,
h heart appeals,
e heart-beating creatures;
equent, to all
s forges forgiven,
on's heavy thrall,
struggling soul to heaven.

CELLANEOUS.

MEMORY.

even melancholy as it of-
s, how frequently does the
back upon the scenes
by. How often are the
s, insensibly as it were,
s of the future to the twi-
to scenes that but faintly
a cold and somber
and months, and years—
melancholy comes over the
e before the eye of the de-
ities as strong as those of
nd us unconsciously to
e center of all our joys.
hances of childhood
h are the forms pictured
e surface of the past—when
ously—when every path
ith flowers—when all un-
dness slays—and when all
alness I! If ever a man
s, it is in the spring-time
e hope first begins to bud
o his illusive eye the fug-
e as the visions of
But soon the frost of
comes—old age—steals a-
eal—and all but recol-
ment perishes.

like every thing else con-
worldly enjoyment, has
its pains—its joys and
the latter too often hold
a dominance. Memory's
rd of events which have
quered course of life. It
nfirmish tale of truth,
f the joys or sorrows that

hopes deceived:
ams of bliss;
sightly had believed
world so drear as this—
e when pleasure led us
e—and when youthful
e of the mind," turned to
The tenor of our past life
almost unvarying; yet
ness have sometimes in-
ness, and the memory
e a dizziness upon the
ect, around which our
may have vanished when
our grasp. We felt the
pointment, and even now
brings sadness to the
braves on the grave close
we loved, and that grave
thore of our hope! His
is a vernal weakness.

SPRIKE OF LIFE.

a journey. The world
are passing; is in some
mpike: all along which
e created toll gates, for
e of those who choose to
and there are very few
e who do not oc-
lide at some one of
tently pay more or less
is a great variety as

HUMOR.

"To smooth the wrinkled brow of care."

The Rev. Dr. C—, of Massachu-
setts, once gave a very characteristic re-
buke to a certain lady belonging to his
flock, who was a little more nice than
wise. She was in the habit, as many other
nice people are, of complaining whenever
any body entered her house, of its being
dirty, and not fit to be seen: and all
that, when she knew well enough it was in
the most perfect order. She might per-
haps be fitting for a compliment: but
those who angle for perch, sometimes
chance to catch a crab.

Hearing some person knock one day,
and perceiving by a glance through the
window, that it was the Rev. Dr., she cried
out, "come in, if you can get in on ac-
count of the dirt."

"I'll try and wade through," said the
parson, as he opened the door, and delib-
erately walked across the room, lifting his
feet very high, like one travelling in mud.
The nice lady blushed and fidgeted; but
never again hinted a syllable to the Doc-
tor about her house being dirty.

Simplicity.

In 1808, Capt. Woolsey,
Capt. Gamble and Mr. James Cooper, of
New-York, then all of the Navy, with the
late Col. Chrystie, and Col. Gardner, of
the Army, formed one mess, at Oswego,
on Lake Ontario. Known in the mess by
the name of Sigo. On one occasion, when
the gentlemen were drinking tea, the fire
fell down, and a coal lodged in a large
crack, where it soon produced a blaze.

"Put out the fire, Sigo," said one of
the gentlemen. The lad seized the tea-
ketle in haste; but when he had it on
the fire, he suspended his operations thro'
fear. "Put out the fire," cried the head
of the mess in a voice of thunder. The
poor fellow wished to obey, but his head
was on fire itself. He thought he saw in-
stantaneous destruction in the act. The
dry shingle edifice was in flames before
his mind's eye, and fearful of his custo-
mary obedience, he ventured to exposita-
rate. He cried in a tone of awful remon-
strance—"The water is warm, sir!"

Tankee Accommodations.

The Boston Transcript gives the follow-
ing account of an incident which hap-
pened at Worcester (Mass.) last week:

On the first evening of the Convention,
a teamster drove up to the door of one of
the principal taverns, and asked for lodg-
ing for himself and beast. The landlord
said that he could not accommodate him,
every bed in the house being taken up.—
"Well," said the teamster, "I am not at all
particular, I will put up with part of a bed."
"Part of a bed?" replied our host, "why,
my dear Sir, there is not a bed in the inn,
that has not two in it already, and some of
them three and four."

"Well, can't you let me sleep in that
parlor?"

"No, we are going to make up seven-
teen beds there to-night, and they are all
engaged."

"Well, now, that's curious; can't you
give me a buffalo skin, and let me lay
down here in the sky, I shan't discom-
modate nobody."

"No, I shan't have you in the entry, we
shall be up all night, and I don't want any
folks clattering and sprawling about the
floor where people are passing all the
time."

"Well, by gosh, you are an accommo-
dating fellow, I don't think," said the team-
ster, "wonder if you've got a tavern li-
cense!" "Tell you what, Mister, you have
got no beds, no buffalo skins, no nothing
—well, but," continued he, looking at the
racket where a multitude of cloaks and sur-
touts was suspended, "what will you take
to let me hang on one of them there pegs?"

The laugh was fairly turned the other
landlord—the company present interced-
ed, and the teamster was entertained as a
prince, but at whose expense the Boston
delegation sayeth not.

Dry Humor.

An Irish post-boy having
driven a gentleman a long distance in
a stage during torments of rain, the gen-
tleman civilly said to Paddy—"Are you
not very wet?" "Arrah!" replied he,
"I don't care about me—oh, but give
your honor, I am very dry."

Lord Mansfield being willing to save a man who stole a watch, directed the jury to bring it in, value ten pence. "Ten pence! my lord," said the prosecutor, "why the fashion of it cost me fifty chil- lings!" "Perhaps so," replied his lord- ship, "but we are not to hang a man for fashion's sake."

Intemperate Haste.

A costermonger
meeting one of his own fraternity who was
going to a party, asked him if he
ever fed him. "Never did I," re-
plied the other, "but I have fed him
twice, but that's a bad 'un," was the re-
ply—"why he's got a broken and a half
of oats at home now, only he hasn't got
no time to eat 'em."

"Arrah, Teddy, I don't want a
Teddy O'Byrne, before ye take a lea-
land!"

"Sure it was, my parson."

"But, my jewel, why do ye add the s,
and call it Teddy O'Byrne now?"

"Why, ye spalpeen! I have been
married since I been to America; and ye
so ignorant of grammar! that ye
don't know that when a name is added
to another, it becomes plural!"

The Sisters of Charity.

There is something so honorable to our
nature in practical benevolence, in that
charity which filleth not, that wherever it
is a witness, it receives at once our volun-
tary admiration. We praise and approve
any measure productive of public good:
we admire the works of art, the efforts of
genius; we are proud of the literary and
charitable institutions with which we are
surrounded; but when we see unassuming
philanthropy exerting itself in the promo-
tion of good, not by donations of money,
not by earnest self-sacrifices, nor any other
means with which self-love is, alas! too
often associated, but regardless alike of
personal safety and public opinion, seek-
ing out and relieving the miserable and the
needing: when we see this, all the gaudy
trappings affixed to costly establishments
dwindle into insignificance, and in the
ready overflows of the heart, we are
prompted to exclaim, "Vain pomp and
glory of the world, I hate ye."

There is a charity which works openly
and has its reward in the applause of men;
there is a charity which avoids the public
eye, or, if need requires that it should be
seen, works without display, and with re-
ference only to the good intended. The
former may be as pure as the latter, but
the latter is above suspicion. The saying
is common that "charity covers a multi-
tude of sins;" it is equally true that it over-
comes a multitude of prejudices. The
truth of each proposition is found in the
fact, that we are ever ready to admire it,
in whosoever it may appear, whether he
beas the crescent or the cross, whether
he neglects both, or is ignorant of both.—
It is the language of heaven, too pure for
the perceptions of sense; addressed only
to the heart—by the heart only can it be
understood.

These reflections have been suggested
by a notice in a recent paper, that two of
the Sisters of Charity who had gone to
Baltimore to attend the sick in the cholera
hospitals, had taken the disorder there and
died. Who the Sisters of Charity are,
no paper that we have seen has been at
the pains to tell. The ministering angels
who have given their lives to save others'
lives, have been honored in their death.—
Will not some newspaper in the neigh-
borhood of the convent which has sent
forth these apostles of charity, inform the
world where it is, and what is its history;
that "a local habitation and a name" may
be associated with the brightest, we had
almost said the only example, of benevo-
lence recorded in the annals of cholera?

Let us have something which we may
dwell upon with pleasure, when we call
to mind or recount the scenes of the last
three months. 'Tis hard to determine
whether it should be said more with
shame or pride, but it is nevertheless true,
that while men have shared largely in the
terror of the times, all the honor and true
greatness called into action have belonged
to woman. It is she that has fearlessly
braved the danger. Unthought, unsolici-
ted, she has left the seclusions which the
cholera has rarely or never disturbed, and
penetrated to the very recesses of death.

While men have been quaking with fear,
or sending alarms, she has been adminis-
tering to the sick, and participating in
their sufferings. While men have shut
their doors and their hearts against friends
and strangers, and left them to the mercy
of the elements, woman, following the dic-
tates of her own nature, has sought the
afflicted, bearing appliances which she
knows well to administer. With the seal
of God upon their hearts, and the claim
done His will, how bravely will they have
done this life to the great cause of charity.

The above article from the Nantucket
(Mass.) Inquirer, in reference to the Sis-
ters of Charity, has elicited the following
interesting account of their Association.—
It is from the pen of the Rev. A. J. El-
der, of St. Mary's College.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American.

GENTLEMEN—

Through the politeness of the Editor
of the Chronicle of Philadelphia, I received
the Nantucket Inquirer, requesting in-
formation concerning the Sisters of Charity.
Observing that the article of the
Nantucket Inquirer was copied in your
columns, I would beg the benefit of the
same columns, to transmit to the Editor
of that paper, the information which he re-
quires.

The Society known by the name of the
Sisters of Charity, was founded in Paris
about the year 1633, by St. Vincent of
Paul. The intention of this illustrious
benefactor of mankind in establishing this
society, was to procure relief to humanity
in its most suffering stages. Accordingly
are placed on the sick in Hospitals and
infirmaryes—visiting prisoners—the edu-
cation of the poor, and the performance
of every work of mercy, and the attainment
of a noble and pure life.

St. Vincent. This society is certainly
one of the most useful that has ever been
established, and has never failed to com-
mend universal admiration in the com-
munity in which it has been known. Even
Voltaire, opposed as he was to every
thing that bore the appearance of Chris-
tianity, could not withhold from it, his
praise and approval. "Perhaps," says he,
"it is the last and most sublime of all
the societies of humanity, and the most
valuable of all the societies of the earth,
and the most sublime of all the societies of
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PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 1st day of November next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Ritter, the heirs of Wm. McClellan, Sen. John S. Crawford & others, containing 230 Acres, more or less.—The Improvements are a two-story

Log House, double Log Barn, and Orchard; a well, and a spring of water near the house. There is a sufficiency of good Woodland.—To be sold as the Estate of FREDERICK EICHHOLTZ, dec'd.

The property will be shown to any person wishing to purchase, by Jacob Eichholtz, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JOHN REX, Adm'r.

SAM'L B. WRIGHT, } Adm's.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 9. 15

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 3rd day of November next;

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, about one and one-fourth miles from New Chester, and about two miles from the Tavern formerly occupied by George Lashells, adjoining lands of John Monfort, William Cashman, Isaac Vanorsdale, and others—containing

310 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land. The Improvements are, a large two-story

Stone house and Stone Kitchen, a good Log Barn with sheds, and other out buildings, a well of excellent water, two Apple Orchards, and other fruit trees. There is a running stream of water through the property, and never-failing springs on it. Nearly one-half of the Farm is covered with good Timber, about 30 Acres of Meadow, and the remainder in an excellent state of cultivation.

Any person wishing to view this very valuable property, (late of PHILIP THOMAS, deceased,) will please to call on John Thomas, in New Chester who will show the same.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN THOMAS,

GEO. CRONEBAUGH,

Agents for the Heirs.

Oct. 2. 15

VALUABLE LIMESTONE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of JONX M'CREARY, dec'd, offer for Sale, the

Valuable Plantation

of said deceased, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, Pa. one mile from the Catholic Church. The whole Tract contains about

120 ACRES

Of first-rate PATENTED LAND,

of which 165 Acres will be sold, or the whole, to suit purchasers. The

Improvements are a two-story

Log House, a 1 story do.

A Still-house, double Log Barn, and an Orchard; a well and a spring of water

Conowago creek also runs through the farm.

The Property will be shown, and the terms made known by

THOMAS M'CREARY, } Adm'r.

JOSEPH M'CREARY, } Adm'r.

Sept. 4. 71

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz.

A brick House & 1/2 Lot,

in West York-street;

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

A Wood-lot,

adjoining lands with Jacob

Shuffh, containing about

Shaven Acres, on reasonable terms.—

Inquire of DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25. 15

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz.

A brick House & 1/2 Lot,

in West York-street;

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

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Gettysburg, Sept. 25. 15

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, there will be offered at Public Sale, the following parts of the Real Estate of the late JONX M'CONAGHY, Esq. deceased, viz.

On Thursday the 15th of November next,

On the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

A FARM,

In Franklin township, containing about 135 ACRES, Patented, bounded by lands of John Wisler, and Wm. Hamilton's heirs, having erected thereon a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other Out-buildings, with a well of water, and an excellent Orchard.

—ALSO—

On the respective premises,

On Friday the 16th of November next,

at 12 o'clock, M.

A Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, on which are erected 2 Frame Shops.

A Half Lot,

In West York-street, with a two-story Brick Buck Building, Frame Stable, and a well of water.

A Lot,

In South Baltimore-street, on which are erected a two-story Brick House, Kitchen, Frame Stable, Hydrant, with 53 Perches of Land in the rear of the lot

Two Meadow Lots,

In the Borough, intersected by the road leading from West Middle-street, about 4 Acres in all, bounded by lands of C. S. Dittlerline's heirs

59 Perches of Land,

In the Borough, east of the Newville road, bounded by lands of D. Ziegler.

50 Perches of Land,

In Cumberland township, east of the Newville road, bounded by the Poor-house lands.

A Tract of Land,

In the Borough and Cumberland township, about 75 Acres, bounded by Rock creek, Harrisburg road, York turnpike and lands of John Kline, deceased, and others—Also.

The Undivided Moiety in the 3 following Parcels of Property, viz.

A Lot and a half,

In North Baltimore-street, on which are erected a Frame House, Brick Buck Building, and Log Barn.

Twelve Acres of Land,

lying southwest of the Borough, situate part in the Borough and part in Cumberland townships, adjoining land of Bank of Gettysburg, J. B. McPherson and others.

Seven Lots, in Troxell's addition to the Borough of Gettysburg, Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by

JACOB CASSATT, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 16. 15

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 19th day of Nov. next, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Wood-

land, situate in Hamiltonian township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Keer, James McCaughy, John McCullough and others, containing 12 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of John Ash.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining the State Road to Harrisburg, lands of John Duffield and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of Mary Pittentoff.

—ALSO—

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

In pursuance of a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county,

The interest of George Ege in

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Asper, Peter Slaybaugh and others, containing 64 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house.

double Log Barn, with Sheds and other out-building—which said interest includes and embraces a lease for years in and to an Ore Bank—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of George Ege.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys-

burg, Oct. 16, 1832. 15

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Sheriff's Office, Gettys-

burg, Oct. 16, 1832. 15

Sheriff's Sales.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of November next, to-wit:

The further account of Jacob Metzger, surviving Executor of the Estate of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Henry Clutz and John Eyer, Executors of the Estate of Henry Clutz, deceased.

The account of Charles Delap, Administrator of the Estate of George McGrail, deceased.

The account of Valentine Flohr, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Wahler, deceased.

The account of Wm. F. Bonner, Administrator of the Estate of F. T. Bonner, Esq. deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson, Executor of the Estate of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Spangler, dec'd.

THE SENTINEL.

In our first page, we have found an interesting account of the "Sisters of Charity," whose late acts of benevolence have given the first notice to a large portion of the community, of the existence of such an Order. It appears (a fact of which we were not aware) that St. Joseph's, near Emmitsburg, is the Mother Institution, from which have emanated, and which control, the different branches. One of these Sisters, who died in the Cholera Hospital in Baltimore, our readers will perceive, was a native of this country, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Smith, of Mountpleasant or Berwick township.

Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy during Mr. Adams' administration, has been elected by the Legislature of N. Jersey Governor of that State. The vote stood, Mr. Southard 40—Mr. Vroom, the Jackson candidate, 24.

The Cholera still lingers in N. York. The deaths by this disease during the week ending Oct. 27th, was 14.

A late arrival from France brings dates to the 20th Sept. The affairs of Belgium and Holland appear, if we may believe the papers, to be assuming a serious character. It is said to be impossible to produce an arrangement of the questions in dispute; and that armies are even being assembled on the frontiers of Belgium, by the French, to coerce the stubborn Hollanders into an arrangement. If such an attack should be made, it will inevitably lead to a general war, as the King of Holland has strong backing.

Matters are assuming an aspect in South Carolina, alarming to the Patriot and friend of the Union of these States. In common with many others, we had entertained an opinion, that the whole matter would end, as it had begun, in declamation and infuired language; but their regular and consistent progress towards downright Revolution, has almost persuaded us to the belief, that ere their ardor is cooled, the strong arm of the Federal Republic will be forced to hurl its thunders in their midst.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The extraordinary session of the legislature of South Carolina, called by Gov. Hamilton, for the purpose of perfecting the scheme of Nullification, commenced at Columbia, on the 22d ult.

The Hon. Henry Deas was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and H. L. Pinkney, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gov. Hamilton's message was received immediately, and referred to a joint committee of both Houses. The committee, on the next morning, reported a bill calling a Convention of the people of the State, "to consider of and determine on the Tariff Question." The bill proposes that on the second Monday and Tuesday in November ensuing, each district and parish shall elect a number of delegates, equal to their number of senators and representatives in the legislature, to meet at Columbia on Monday the 19th Nov.

The bill passed both Houses on the 25th—in the Senate, by a majority of 31 to 13, and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 98 to 25. The proceeding was prompt, and evinces all the earnestness which the highest degree of infatuation can inspire. It would appear that the Act does not contemplate an early adjustment of the difficulty which the State has raised; and it provides for all the contingencies which may arise, by a continuation of the Convention for one year. "The first act of the Convention," says the correspondent of the National Intelligencer, "will be to NULLIFY THE ACT OF CONGRESS, and the Legislature meeting the Monday after, will be ready to provide for any exigencies, and will annex such pains and penalties to all attempts at an enforcement of the Tariff Laws as will make the boldest hesitate!" The result of the contest in which we have embarked, God alone foresees!"

Gov. Hamilton's message, after adducing the usual doctrines and circumstances in aid of the Southern system of Nullification, concludes thus:

"In this summary, fellow-citizens, I believe I have uttered not one word that does not meet a response in the overwhelming public sentiment of our people. After ten years of suffering and remonstrance, we have at length arrived at least to the end of our journey. Our petitions and protests have been received in apathy and contempt on the part of Congress. The Legislature of this State has, however, declared and reiterated, 'that a Tariff of Protection is not only unconstitutional, but an abuse of power incompatible with the principles of a free government, and the great ends of civil society,' and has avowed its purpose 'to expose and resist all encroachments on the true spirit of the Constitution.' Now have been elected by the people, and charged by their oath to protect and defend them from these encroachments, and now are now convened by me for the purpose of accomplishing this desirable and laudable object. Public sentiment has already, by unequivocal tokens, declared in favor of a Convention of the people of South Carolina, for the purpose of considering the character and extent of the usurpations of the General Government."

In urging the expediency of calling a Convention of the People, for the purpose of declaring their rights, and of making a single suggestion of what may or may not, what ought or what ought not, to be the remedy this Assembly should ordain. To a body so constituted and so empowered, let the whole subject of our rights and our grievances be confided, uninfluenced by any bias arising from the official expression of our opinions. Representing public sentiment, it cannot but organize and give force to the public will.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, our cause is worthy of our highest, our most zealous and our most inflexible efforts. It is for no object of ambition, no lust of power or of gain, that we have assumed our present position in relation to the usurpation of the Federal Government, but it is to redeem the Constitution of our country from undivided violation, to maintain its ascendancy over the law-making authority, to save this once cherished Union from corruption and misrule, that doom it to irretrievable disruption; to bring the Government back to the salutary principles of a just and economical administration; to restore to our own houses and the homes of our fellow-citizens their property, by the vigorous efforts of recovering for our country, a name we have never surrendered, of exchanging in a period of profound peace the fruits of our labor, under a wise system of free intercourse with the rest of the world; a privilege which, it has been justly said, belongs to the Christian Code among civilized nations.

With these objects, and standing firmly on our rights, I implore the blessing of Almighty God on your deliberations, that they may redound to the liberty, peace and happiness of our common country, as well as of the people whom you especially represent. J. HAMILTON, Jr.

Besides the attitude in which the proceedings in South Carolina are to place the State towards the Union, there is another scarcely less appalling danger in her own domestic relations. The Union party, with Col. BRAXTON at their head, lately resolved that they would be "firm in their allegiance to the United States," and would "resist" nullification by all legal and constitutional means."

The Columbia Tribune, the leading organ of the nullifiers, treats these resolutions in the following threatening terms, under which are plainly signified—pains and penalties—bills of attainder—confiscation of estates—imprisonment—it may be death on the scaffold.—*Balt. Amer.*

"To this cautious and determined moderation of a party, that is now the State, we must avow, in the strongest terms, that such cases, as that presented by the last proceeding of the Charleston Union party, should form an exception. If it be no more than an expiring effort of foolishly rancorous hate, a great final blow will be well, and suits the genius of their party. But if they really mean, what they say—that the United States, (Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connecticut, that is to say) not Carolina, is their country—that they owe no affection nor allegiance here, and no obedience to the laws of this land—if they say this, and saying it, act upon it, and proceed to set at defiance the constituted authorities of this realm of South Carolina, it will be time to teach them that the State, whose lap they have already too long encumbered, can shake them from the robe."

Governor Hamilton's message obliquely hints at the same consequences when he affirms that:—

"When the Convention shall speak, its voice, next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience. We owe no allegiance to any other power, except that which, through a similar assemblage, South Carolina has thought fit to contract for us, and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation should continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her."

Mr. P. P. BARBOUR has thrown a wet blanket on the ardor of his numerous friends through the Southern States, who have been so warmly and actively espousing his cause for the Vice Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. He has suddenly withdrawn from the "candidature." In a letter to the Chairman of the "Jackson and Barbour Central Committee," of the 24th ultimo, he says that he perceives the opposition prints are caricaturing themselves on the split which his nomination on a separate ticket has produced in the Jackson ranks, and that if, in consequence of this divided ticket, the vote of Virginia should be lost to Gen. Jackson, it would be the source to him of the deepest regret. He therefore requests his friends to vote for the caucus ticket, adding: "nor do I consider the new ticket as indispensably necessary to the attainment of the object which my friends propose. For if, from the course of other States, there should seem to be a reasonable prospect of my election, I think that the Electors nominated by the Legislature would in that event vote for me."

The Franklin (Lou.) Republican states that on the 4th ult. the steamboat *Monicello*, on her way down to New-Orleans, collapsed her keel. One or two lives were lost.

Temperance in the Navy.—Out of 23 marines on board the U. S. ship *Lexington*, stopped receiving the liquor part of their ration; and of the entire ship's company, 150 in number, 58 receive money in lieu of grog.

A Rhenish Harvar's date of Sept. 6th, says:—"The mania for emigration to N. America still increases in this country. We have just learnt that 30 persons, each possessing a capital of from 20,000 to 25,000 Rhenish, have agreed to make common stock, and proceed to America."

Wholesale Emigration.—The *Staatsrecht* Universal Gazette of Sept. 2d, announces that a plan is in progress in the South-west of Germany, to make up a State and ship it over to the United States, to become a twenty-fifth member of the Confederacy. The following notice of the project appears in that publication:—

"According to the accounts from the south-west of Germany, a society of liberal men are organizing a grand plan for emigration to North America. The emigration has hitherto been precarious, because it did not rest on any solid foundation, and because the means were not concentrated. But now it is different, as the object is to form a *New Germany* beyond the ocean, which is to receive all those whose hopes and claims to liberty and right are disappointed in Old Germany. In order to be admitted into the Confederation of the United States of America, the law requires the number of free inhabitants, above 25 years of age, to be 60,000 [40,000 without distinction of age]. Eds. J. C. and this number is to be assembled before any further measures can be taken. Many of the Germans established in North America will join their countrymen; and the plan is so popular in Germany that scarcely any doubts are entertained of its being successful."

The Duke of Brunswick, whom it will be remembered was a year or two since driven from his dominions in consequence of his extravagant conduct, has been arrested by the French Government, and transported probably to Switzerland. He had before been ordered to quit the country, having attempted to raise troops in France with a view of reconquering his kingdom. This is a son of the celebrated Duke of Brunswick, who was killed at Waterloo. George IV. of England was his guardian, and with him, or with his Minister at Hanover, the Count Munster, the young Duke had repeated altercations before coming of age. A kind of insanity seems to pervade this family. The late Queen of England was his aunt.

As a specimen of the difficulty of pronouncing and spelling our language, with the present alphabet, it was asserted by Dr. Weeks, of Utica, at the last meeting of the American Lyceum, that the word "phantom" might be pronounced wrong in 3,839, and written wrong 3,023 different ways.

English Cities.—In the year 1801 London was the only city in Great Britain which had more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1831, there were seven others which exceeded that number. Manchester is the second city, Glasgow the third, Liverpool the fourth, and Edinburgh the fifth.

Population of France.—The census of 1827 showed an increase in the population of France, in the space of five years, of 1,400,000. That of 1832 shows an increase of but little more than 700,000. In the department of the Seine there is a positive diminution of 78,000 inhabitants. This diminution is to be attributed to the political state of France. The present population of the kingdom is 32,560,934.

The Editor of the Nantucket Enquirer relates the following anecdote:—

"About thirty years ago, a very small child was noticed to steal regularly away from its meals and to carry its plate of victuals with it. This had been repeated so often that the parents determined to watch its movements. Following the child, unpereceived, they saw it go to a snug corner of the yard, seat itself on the ground, and disposing its plate before it, separate the provisions into two parts, and then quietly wait, as in expectation of company. It was not long before a large rat, to their great surprise, made his appearance from a neighboring hole, and seated himself at the side of the plate opposite the child with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance. Immediately both set to, without ceremony, the one with a spoon and the other with a nose, each at his own division of food."

"The dinner party seemed to enjoy all the gust which intrinsic worth and agreeable participation could yield. When the feast was over the rat retired, and the child returned with apparent satisfaction to the house. The only occurrence which marred the harmony of the occasion was an attempt of the visitor to take a morsel from the portion which the other had reserved for itself; but this aggression was met on the part of the child with a gentle tap of the spoon over the part used in taking snuff, and the moderate reprimand 'keep on your own side, rat.'"

Delaware and Raritan canal.—This great work, connecting the Delaware and Raritan Rivers, at Bordentown and New Brunswick, and forming a sloop navigation between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and by means of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, a safe communication between the commercial towns on the Chesapeake Bay and the New England States, being now in a great state of forwardness, and to be completed by the end of the ensuing year (1833), it might be useful for the interests, as well as the information of persons connected with the coasting and inland trade, who may, in the meantime, be disposed to invest in the canal, to this canal.

when completed, as great numbers will undoubtedly find employment in this new route, to describe it. The Canal is seventy-five feet at top water-line, and seven feet deep, and will conveniently pass vessels of six feet water—the Locks are one hundred and ten feet between the gates, and twenty-four feet wide, and will admit of vessels twenty-three feet wide, and one hundred feet from stem to stern—a square flat may pass twenty-three feet wide, and ninety-

five feet in length. Draw, or pivot bridge, is being constructed.

The Feeder, or Delaware Branch of this Canal, extending from Bordentown to Bull Island, (twenty-three miles) will be navigable.

The Locks on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal are one hundred feet between the gates, and twenty-two feet wide—reference must therefore be had to this circumstance, for vessels intended for the trade of the Chesapeake Bay.

Princeton Courier.

HUMANITY DISGRACED.

What savages, what detestable savages, do we read of in the following narrative; surely they seem to have forgotten that there is justice on earth and vengeance in Heaven.

From the Chester County Democrat.

An affair of a very interesting nature lately occurred near our borough, which has occasioned a great excitement.

An old man with his family had, long since, emigrated from a distance, and settled in this neighborhood. His appearance was such as to recommend him to regard. He had evidently seen better days, and the kind benevolent expression of his countenance, mixed with an air of reverence and paternal feeling, gained him the good will of every unbiased mind. His deportment and conversation were such as to confirm these favorable sentiments. Dignified in his demeanor, and ennobled by the simplicity and virtues of his character, wherever he went he was esteemed no less for the extended charity of his disposition, than for the soundness of his judgment, and the generous ardour of his patriotism.

It is well known that some months since, a pestilence broke out in the interior part of the State of New-York. It was reported that a man had died there under very extraordinary circumstances, by the effect, as is alleged, of some secret miasma.—A person in New-York, residing in the infected district, and having the same name with the stranger who had come among us, was said to be a near relation of the old man. It was whispered that the stranger had lately been on, to visit this kinsman. Although the old man had now been with us a long time, and not the slightest trace could be discovered of unhealthiness in himself or family, yet a prejudice was excited against him. In vain he urged that a radical difference existed between him and his kinsman in N. York, and that no intercourse had lately been had between them. So great was the panic created by the dread of contagion, that the people forbade him their houses. As a means to expel him altogether from the neighborhood they threatened their severest anger against whoever should receive him.

We grieve to say that this intolerant and bigoted proscription had its effect; and that, ere long, this venerable old man, with his large family, who were dependent on him, were driven shelterless from every roof—they wandered lonely, friendless, and outcast, with none to pity them, and none to offer them a shelter from the burning heat or the night air.

How long human nature could have sustained itself under these privations we know not. But already the strength of the family was fast failing, and the cheek of the venerable patriarch was sunken and pale, when relief came from a quarter the least expected.

An humble mechanic, (with pleasure we mention his occupation, it was that of a shoemaker) by chance was passing that way, and seeing the deplorable condition of the family, as they lay by the roadside, he invited them to his house. He was apprised of the danger he incurred if he received them, nay he knew he was engaged not only to show them no favor, but to be active in persecuting them; but his justice and charity triumphed over selfish considerations. Bound to them by no kindred blood and associated by no kindred vow, he yet opened his door to them, and kindly bid them enter.

Dear! indeed, did he purchase the pleasure of doing good! His friends forsok him; his customers deserted him; his creditors put their demands in suit.—Every means were essayed to compel him to drive the stranger from his roof. But he repented not. He was a kind-hearted, conscientious man, and he preferred the dictates of an approving mind, to all the plaudits of the world.

But now, how shall we tell what remains of the story? willingly would we blot it out, but as faithful journalists we must record it, though every word strikes us to the heart.

The populace, seeing they could not prevail on the worthy shoemaker to turn the family from his doors, now used their endeavors to prevail on the family to become traitors to their benefactor. They will not mention the bribes they offered, nor the unnatural arguments they employed. But words cannot express the abhorrence and loathing of the old man and the principal part of his family, when the proposals were made. Would to God we could say, that such were the sentiments of the whole family! But good and bad are mixed with every society, and even the disciples had their betrayer.

A few members of the family, we spare the mention of their names, as the affair will be brought before a legal tribunal, fired by the rewards offered to their ambition, and avarice, fell into the snare. At the dead of night, while the rest of the household were locked in deep sleep, these treacherous ingrates undid the bars of the door. Instantly a tumultuous crowd rushed in. Alas! how can we describe the scene that followed! The unhappy owner of the house was cruelly struck down and killed, as he vainly strove to preserve the lives of the aged stranger and his family. The incendiaries, in retiring, set fire to the dwelling, that they might effectually destroy (in

their own language), every trace of the infection.

What a lamentable sight presented itself the next day. You might see the bones of the miserable victims, blackened by the smoke of the mouldering ruins, and lying exposed to the public gaze. A different crowd had now assembled around them.

We rejoice to say that the principal authors in this atrocious violence have been arrested and are awaiting their public trial. It is not the first instance wherein selfishness, in these trying times, has obliterated justice and destroyed the best sensibilities of the heart.

The last English papers contain a letter from the Surgeon of the ship *Shannon*, of Hull, lost in Davis's Straits; in consequence of running on an iceberg on the 28th April, in which he says:

"We got to the forecastle, and made ourselves fast with ropes. When we counted our men, we were 16 men and 3 boys short. We were seven days upon the wreck, without any thing to eat but raw beef and flour, and salt water to drink. It was proposed, the night before we were picked up, that I should bleed those surviving, that they might drink their own blood. The Captain and 17 more were bled; some drank their blood as it was drawn, others with a little flour mixed in it. A young man from Shetland, at the moment he had determined to throw himself overboard, called out that there were two vessels coming towards the ship.—This produced such a transport of joy as rendered us almost speechless, and all we could do was to press each other by the hand, and to return thanks to the Almighty for the near prospect of our deliverance." The two vessels proved to be two Danish brigs, in which the survivors were taken off, several of whom, however, died in the course of a few days, from the effects of their previous sufferings. The total loss of lives was 28, besides many of the survivors being maimed in consequence of freezing, and rendered invalids for life.

THE POLES.

Extract of a private letter of the 28th Aug. from Thorn, (Prussia).

"The last Polish refugees, who sought an asylum in our country, have been delivered up to the Russians. A few only were able to reach Pillau and Dantzic to embark for France. The Prussian Government issued a cabinet order by which it was directed that every means was to be employed except violence, to induce the Polish refugees to return home, and that in case of their not complying with the injunction, they were to be sent to the Prussian fortresses, to be employed in the works. The Prussian General Schmidt was charged with the execution of this order. This General leaving it to subordinate agents, the latter thought they should render themselves agreeable to the King by delivering these unfortunate men into the hands of the Muscovites.—The Poles were divided into detachments of from 200 to 500 men, to each of which the cabinet order was read. The passage pointing out the motives by which the Poles were to be induced to return home, was not read, but instead of it the Prussian officers added that in the case of resistance they would be forced to return to their country. It is to be remarked that the Poles were already under the exclusive command of Prussian officers. After having heard the order they all declared they would not return but by force. As such an answer was expected, a quantity of rolls and bludgeons had been collected, and the Prussian soldiers received orders to strike the Poles if they did not obey.—This was actually done; but without producing the desired effect. The cavalry was then ordered to make a charge upon the unfortunate Poles, who were thrown down and trampled upon by the horsemen. Many of the refugees having been wounded, they were at length forced to advance, and thus they passed the frontiers, not escorted, but chased and pursued as it were by dogs. On arriving in Poland the Russians gave to each of them from 50 to 100 lashes of the knout. One of the most numerous detachments which had been also ill-treated, obstinately refused to pass the frontier, and the soldiers composing it, harassed by the Prussian troops, at last in a fit of exasperation fell upon the officers and threw them from their horses, thus returning violence for violence. Upon this the cavalry charged them, cut them down with their sabres, trampled upon them with their horses, and then left them to be finished by the Cossacks."

"Some Prussian officers and many inhabitants who were involuntary witnesses of these bloody scenes, reproached the Government aloud with tears in their eyes. A detachment of the 4th Regiment, which had gained so much honor during the war, was also to have been given up to the Russians, but they exclaimed unanimously 'You may kill us, but we will never pass the frontier.' The cabinet order was then read to them, with an assurance that if they resisted they would be sent to the fortresses and made to labor on the fortifications chained to wheelbarrows. They replied: 'Be it so! be it so! we will kiss the King's hand. He may do what he pleases with us so that he does not deliver us up to the Muscovites.' In consequence this detachment was sent back to Invauden, where they received, as we are informed, no further ill-treatment. As to the detachments that have been embarked at Pillau and Dantzic, their escape can only be attributed to the humanity of the officers who commanded them, and to whom had been entrusted the arrangements of those who were desirous of emigrating. The Prussian government has no influence; and though the shame of the atrocities committed against the Polish refugees does not fall absolutely upon it, it is at least in

able to the reproach of having entrusted the duties of humanity to the rights of hospitality to persons who, from the intimate union which exists between Prussia and Russia, believe themselves authorized to play the infamous part of Muscovite executioners. All the honors and rewards by which they may be loaded by the Czar, will never wash out the ignominious stains with which the blood of the innocent Poles has indelibly marked the foreheads of the cruel instruments of his despotism."

A letter of the 6th inst. from Rome, gives details of the new will made by the mother of Napoleon, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Reichstadt.—After giving comparatively trifling legacies to her younger children and grand children, and to some pious foundations, she directs that the great bulk of her property should be formed into a *Majorat*, to be held in perpetuity by the eldest male of the Bonaparte family. If the family should become extinct, she devises this property to the capital of Corsica. She recommends her sons and her brother Cardinal Fesch to follow her example, and thus increase the *Majorat*, so that the name of Bonaparte may to the latest posterity be attended with distinction and lustre.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.

Cholera.—There have been no cases of Cholera reported to the Board of Health of this city for several days; and we are informed by two physicians, that it is highly probable that there is not a case existing within the city. We are highly gratified also, in being able to state, that the disease is fast abating and disappearing at Cincinnati and Louisville.

Since the above was written, the Board of Health have been in session, & have been without having any new cases reported to them.

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Times.

The Harvest.—All the accounts from England represent the harvest there as most abundant. Those from several of our own counties are equally satisfactory. In Midlothian, Dumfriesshire, and Galloway, reaping has been going on during the last fortnight, and generally speaking, the crops are described as rich and luxuriant beyond what has been witnessed for many years. The north country crops promise equally well in proportion to the quality of the soil, and there also the harvest is this year earlier than usual. Our Irish Agricultural Report speaks in terms no less favorable of the harvest in that country. So do those of the Continent in general; but the abundance which marks the French crops, is said to exceed any thing that has been witnessed within the last thirty years. It is even asserted that both in bulk and quality the produce will exceed the united returns of 1830 and 1831. Thus, if the nations have been latterly scourged with pestilence, a benignant Providence hath granted a countervailing blessing in the abundance of the earth's productions; and though the past has been long overcast with the shadows of death, there is yet reason for hope and future consolation in the immediate prospect of a teeming and plentiful year.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

As a proof of the power of unconscious imitation in children, it may be mentioned that Mr. Wilderspin was obliged to disengage a meritorious assistant, who had been a soldier, and had lost a part of one arm. At the words "clap hands," he used to clap one hand to the stump of the other, and each child unconsciously clapped one hand upon the elbow of the other arm, and acquired the habit of so doing. When on examination the author found this to be the case, he tried to correct the practice, but in vain. The teacher had himself previously tried, for it greatly distressed him; but imitation was strong and the power of speech on their infant minds small; and the habit could only be corrected by the dismissal of the unlucky veteran. Mr. Wilderspin further bears testimony to the fact, that if the teacher limps, the whole school will limp, or if he squints, he turns out a little nation of squinters; facts, which while they show the necessity of having sound instructors, exhibit the secret of the efficacy of infant tuition.

Sudden and Awful Retribution.—About two weeks ago, a man on horseback came to the gates of the Delaware bridge at this place, about an hour after midnight, and demanded passage. The toll-keeper, Mr. Able, suspecting that he could be on no honest errand, refused to get out of bed, and the man went off. The next day a horse was observed wandering along the shore, the saddle and bridle having evidently been thoroughly soaked with water. Mr. Sidney Down, of this place, took the horse in charge and stabled him, but before he could be advertised, a gentleman arrived from Heidelberg, in Lehigh county, in pursuit of a horse thief, and hearing of this horse, went to see him, and instantly recognized him as his property, upon which the animal was delivered up to him, and taken home. The matter caused considerable excitement, and various conjectures, the most of which were probably of which was fully confirmed by the intelligence received in Lehigh Falls. At that place, about 16 miles from this, the horse was found, well-dressed, with a leather belt around his body, containing \$12 in silver, and having on his boots a pair of spurs. No doubt remained in the minds of our citizens, but that the horse thief, in his eagerness to get away, attempted to swim the horse, being unacquainted with swimming, and the plunging motion of a swimming horse was unseated, and met a watery grave. At that place, about 16 miles from this, the horse was found, well-dressed, with a leather belt around his body, containing \$12 in silver, and having on his boots a pair of spurs. No doubt remained in the minds of our citizens, but that the horse thief, in his eagerness to get away, attempted to swim the horse, being unacquainted with swimming, and the plunging motion of a swimming horse was unseated, and met a watery grave. 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THE SENTINEL.

In our first page, will be found an interesting account of the "Sisters of Charity," whose late acts of benevolence have given the first notice to a large portion of the community, of the existence of such an Order. It appears (a fact of which we were not aware,) that St. Joseph's, near Emmitsburg, is the Mother Institution, from which have emanated, and which controls, the different branches. One of those Sisters, who died in the Cholera Hospital in Baltimore, our readers will perceive, was a native of this county, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Smith, of Mountpleasant or Berwick township.

Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy during Mr. Adams' administration, has been elected by the Legislature of N. Jersey, Governor of that State. The vote stood, Mr. Southard 40—Mr. Vroom, the Jackson candidate, 24.

The Cholera still lingers in N. York. The deaths by this disease during the week ending Oct. 27th, was 14.

A late arrival from France brings dates to the 20th Sept. The affairs of Belgium and Holland appear, if we may believe the papers, to be assuming a serious character. It is said to be impossible to produce an arrangement of the questions in dispute; and that armies are even being assembled on the frontiers of Belgium, by the French, to coerce the stubborn Hollanders into an arrangement. If such an attack should be made, it will inevitably lead to a general war, as the King of Holland has strong backing.

Masters are assuming an aspect in South Carolina, alarming to the Patriot and friend of the Union of these States. In common with many others, we had entertained an opinion, that the whole matter would end, as it had begun, in declamation and infuriated language; but their regular and consistent progress towards downright Revolution, has almost persuaded us to the belief, that ere their armor is cooled, the strong arm of the Federal Republic will be forced to hurl its thunders in their midst.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The extraordinary session of the legislature of South Carolina, called by Gov. Hamilton, for the purpose of rectifying the scheme of NULLIFICATION!! commenced at Columbia, on the 22d ult.

The Hon. Henry Deas was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and H. L. Pinkney, Speaker of the H. of Representatives. Gov. Hamilton's Message was received immediately, and referred to a joint committee of both Houses. The committee, on the next morning, reported a bill calling a Convention of the people of the State, "to consider of and determine on the Tariff Question." The bill proposes that on the second Monday and Tuesday in November ensuing, each district and parish shall elect a number of delegates, equal to their number of senators and representatives in the legislature, to meet at Columbia on Monday the 19th Nov.

The bill passed both Houses on the 25th—in the Senate, by a majority of 31 to 13, and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 96 to 25. The proceeding was prompt, and evinces all the earnestness which the highest degree of infatuation can inspire. It would appear that the Act does not contemplate an early adjustment of the difficulty which the State has raised; and it provides for all the contingencies which may arise, by a continuation of the Convention for one year. "The first act of the Convention (says the correspondent of the National Intelligencer) will be to NULLIFY THE ACT OF CONGRESS! and the Legislature meeting the Monday after, will be ready to provide for any exigencies, and will annex such pains and penalties to all attempts at an enforcement of the Tariff laws as will make the boldest hesitate! The result of the contest in which we have embarked, God alone foresees!"

Gov. Hamilton's message, after adducing the usual doctrines and circumstances in aid

In urging the expediency of calling a Convention of the People, for the purpose I have indicated, I have forborne to make a single suggestion of what may or may not, what ought or what ought not, to be the remedy this Assembly should ordain. To a body so constituted and so empowered, let the whole subject of our rights and our grievances be confided, uninfluenced by any bias arising from the official expression of our opinions. Representing public sentiment, it cannot but organize and give force to the public will.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, our cause is worthy of our highest, our most zealous and our most inflexible efforts. It is for no object of ambition, no lust of power or avarice, that we have assumed our present posture in relation to the usurpation of the Federal Government, but it is to redeem the Constitution of our country from unhallowed violation, to maintain its ascendancy over the law making authority, to save this once cherished Union from corruption and misrule, that doom it to irreversible disruption; to bring the Government back to the salutary principles of a just and economical administration; to restore to our own houses and the homes of our fathers their wonted prosperity, by the glorious efforts of recovering for our country a privilege we have never surrendered, of exchanging in a period of profound peace the fruits of our labor, under a wise system of free intercourse with the rest of the world; a privilege which, it has been justly said, belongs to the Christian Code among civilized nations.

With these objects, and standing firmly on our rights, I implore the blessing of Almighty God on your deliberations, that they may redound to the liberty, peace and happiness of our common country, as well as of the people whom you especially represent. J. HAMILTON, Jr.

Besides the attitude in which the proceedings in South Carolina are to place the State towards the Union, there is another scarcely less appalling danger in her own domestic relations. The Union party, with Col. Drayton at their head, lately resolved that they would be "firm in their allegiance to the United States," and would "resist" nullification by all legal and constitutional means.

The Columbia Telescope, the leading organ of the nullifiers, treats these resolutions in the following threatening terms, under which are plainly signified—pains and penalties—bills of attainder—confiscation of estates—imprisonment—it may be death on the scaffold.—*Balt. Amer.*

"To this cautious and determined moderation of a party, that is now the State, we must avow, in the strongest terms, that such cases, as that presented by the last proceeding of the Charleston Union party, should form an exception. If it be no more than an expiring effort of foolishly rancorous hate—a great final bravo—it is well, and suits the genius of their party. But if they really mean, what they say—that the United States, (Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connecticut, that is to say) not Carolina, is their country—that they owe no affection nor allegiance here, and no obedience to the laws of this land—if they say this, and, saying it, act upon it, and proceed to set at defiance the constituted authorities of this realm of South Carolina, it will be time to teach them that the State, whose lap they have already too long encumbered, can shake them from the robe."

Governor Hamilton's message obliquely hints at the same consequences when he affirms that:—

When the Convention shall speak, its voice, next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience. We owe no allegiance to any other power, except that which, through a similar assemblage, South Carolina has thought fit to contract for us, and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation should continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her."

Mr. P. P. Barnum has thrown a wet blanket on the ardor of his numerous friends through the Southern States, who have been so warmly and actively espousing his cause for the Vice Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. He has suddenly withdrawn from the "candidate." In a letter to the Chairman of the "Jackson and Barbour Central Committee," of the 24th ultimo, he says that he perceives the opposition prints are congratulating themselves on the split which his nomination on a separate ticket has produced in the Jackson ranks, and that if, in consequence of this divided ticket,

Wholesale Emigration.—The Stuttgart Universal Gazette of Sept. 2d. announces that a plan is in progress in the South-west of Germany, to make up a State and ship it over to the United States, to become a twenty-fifth member of the Confederacy. The following notice of the project appears in that publication:—

"According to the accounts from the south west of Germany, a society of liberal men are organizing a grand plan for emigration to North America. The emigration has hitherto been precarious, because it did not rest on any solid foundation, and because the means were not concentrated. But now it is different, as the object is to form a New Germany beyond the ocean, which is to receive all those whose hopes and claims to liberty and right are disappointed in Old Germany. In order to be admitted into the Confederation of the United States of America, the law requires the number of free inhabitants, above 25 years of age, to be 60,000 [40,000 without distinction of age, Eds. J. C.] and this number is to be assembled before any further measures can be taken. Many of the Germans established in North America will join their countrymen; and the plan is so popular in Germany that scarcely any doubts are entertained of its being successful."

The Duke of Brunswick, whom it will be recollected was a year or two since driven from his dominions in consequence of his extravagant conduct, has been arrested by the French Government, and transported probably to Switzerland. He had before been ordered to quit the country—having attempted to raise troops in France with a view of reconquering his kingdom. This is a son of the celebrated Duke of Brunswick, who was killed at Waterloo. George IV. of England was his guardian, and with him or with his Minister at Hanover, the Count Munster, the young Duke had repeated altercations before coming of age. A kind of insanity seems to pervade this family. The late Queen of England was his aunt.

As a specimen of the difficulty of pronouncing and spelling our language, with the present alphabet, it was asserted by Dr. Weeks, of Utica, at the last meeting of the American Lyceum, that the word "phantom" might be pronounced wrong in 3,839, and written wrong 3,023 different ways.

English Cities.—In the year 1801 London was the only city in Great Britain which had more than 100,000 inhabitants. In 1831, there were seven others which exceeded that number. Manchester is the second city, Glasgow the third, Liverpool the fourth, and Edinburgh the fifth.

Population of France.—The census of 1827 showed an increase in the population of France, in the space of five years, of 1,400,000. That of 1832 shows an increase of but little more than 700,000. In the department of the Seine there is a positive diminution of 78,000 inhabitants. This diminution is to be attributed to the political state of France. The present population of the kingdom is 32,560,934.

The Editor of the Nantucket Enquirer relates the following anecdote:—

"About thirty years ago, a very small child was noticed to steal regularly away from its meals and to carry its plate of victuals with it. This had been repeated so often that the parents determined to watch its movements. Following the child, unperceived, they saw it go to a snug corner of the yard, seat itself on the ground, and disposing its plate before it, separate the provisions into two parts, and then quietly wait, as in expectation of company. It was not long before a large rat, to their great surprise, made his appearance from a neighboring hole, and seated himself at the side of the plate opposite the child with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance. Immediately both set to, without ceremony, the one with a spoon and the other with a nose, each at his own division of food.

"The dinner party seemed to enjoy all the gust which intrinsic worth and agreeable participation could yield. When the feast was over the rat retired, and the child returned with apparent satisfaction to the house. The only occurrence which marred the harmony of the occasion was an attempt of the visitor to take a morsel from the portion which the other had reserved for itself; but this aggression was met on

five feet in length. Draw, or pivot bridges are being constructed.

The Feeder, or Delaware Branch of this Canal, extending from Trenton to Bull's Island, (twenty-three miles) will be navigable.

The Locks on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal are one hundred feet between the gates, and twenty-two feet wide—reference must therefore be had to this circumstance, for vessels intended for the trade of the Chesapeake Bay.

Princeton Courier.

HUMANITY DISGRACED.

What savages, what detestable savages, do we read of in the following narrative: surely they seem to have forgotten that there is justice on earth and vengeance in Heaven.

From the Chester County Democrat.

An affair of a very interesting nature lately occurred near our borough, which has occasioned a great excitement.

An old man with his family had, long since, emigrated from a distance, and settled in this neighborhood. His appearance was such as to recommend him to regard. He had evidently seen better days, and the kind benevolent expression of his countenance, mixed with an air of reverence and paternal feeling, gained him the good will of every unbiased mind. His deportment and conversation were such as to confirm these favorable sentiments. Dignified in his demeanor, and ennobled by the simplicity and virtues of his character, wherever he went he was esteemed no less for the extended clarity of his disposition, than the soundness of his judgment, and the generous ardour of his patriotism.

It is well known that some months since, a pestilence broke out in the interior part of the State of New-York. It was reported that a man had died there under very extraordinary circumstances, by the effect, as is alleged, of some secret miasma.—A person in New-York, residing in the infected district, and having the same name with the stranger who had come among us, was said to be a near relation of the old man. It was whispered that the stranger had lately been on, to visit this kinsman. Although the old man had now been with us a long time, and not the slightest trace could be discovered of unhealthiness in himself or family, yet a prejudice was excited against him. In vain he urged that a radical difference existed between him and his kinsman in N. York, and that no intercourse had lately been had between them. So great was the panic created by the dread of contagion, that the people forbade him their houses. As a means to expel him altogether from the neighborhood they threatened their severest anger against whoever should receive him.

We grieve to say that this intolerant and bigoted proscription had its effect: and that, ere long, this venerable old man, with his large family, who were dependent on him, were driven shelterless from every roof—they wandered lonely, friendless, and outcast, with none to pity them, and none to offer them a shelter from the burning heat or the night air.

How long human nature could have sustained itself under these privations we know not. But already the strength of the family was fast failing, and the cheek of the venerable patriarch was sunken and pale, when relief came from a quarter the least expected.

An humble mechanic, (with pleasure we mention his occupation, it was that of a shoemaker) by chance was passing that way, and seeing the deplorable condition of the family, as they lay by the road side, he invited them to his house. He was apprised of the danger he incurred if he received them, may he knew he was enjoined not only to show them no favor, but to be active in persecuting them; but his justice and charity triumphed over selfish considerations. Bound to them by no kindred blood and associated by no kindred vow, he yet opened his door to them, and kindly bid them enter.

Dear! indeed, did he purchase the pleasure of doing good! His friends forsook him; his customers deserted him; his creditors put their demands in suit.—Every means were essayed to compel him to drive the stranger from his roof. But he repented not. He was a kind-hearted, conscientious man, and he preferred the dictates of an approving mind, to all the plaudits of the world.

But now, how shall we tell what remains of the story? willingly would we blot it out, but as faithful journalists we cannot do so. The family, however, were not long in recovering from their distress.

their own language) every trace of the infection.

What a lamentable sight presented itself the next day. You might see the bones of the miserable victims, blackened by the smoke of the mouldering ruins, and lying exposed to the public gaze. A different crowd had now assembled around them.

We rejoice to say that the principal authors in this atrocious violence have been arrested and are awaiting their public trial. It is not the first instance wherein selfishness, in these trying times, has obliterated justice and destroyed the best sensibilities of the heart.

The last English papers contain a letter from the Surgeon of the ship Shannon, of Hull, lost in Davis's Straits, in consequence of running on an iceberg on the 26th April, in which he says:

"We got to the fore-castle, and made ourselves fast with ropes. When we counted our men, we were 16 men and 3 boys short. We were seven days upon the wreck, without any thing to eat but raw beef and flour, and salt water to drink. It was proposed, the night before we were picked up, that I should bleed those surviving, that they might drink their own blood. The Captain and 17 more were bled; some drank their blood as it was drawn, others with a little flour mixed in it. A young man from Shetland, at the moment he had determined to throw himself overboard, called out that there were two vessels coming towards the ship.—This produced such a transport of joy as rendered us almost speechless, and all we could do was to press each other by the hand, and to return thanks to the Almighty for the near prospect of our deliverance." The two vessels proved to be two Danish brigs, in which the survivors were taken off, several of whom, however, died in the course of a few days, from the effects of their previous sufferings. The total loss of lives was 28, besides many of the survivors being maimed in consequence of freezing, and rendered invalids for life.

THE POLES.

Extract of a private letter of the 28th Aug. from Thorn, (Prussia).

"The last Polish refugees who sought an asylum in our country, have been delivered up to the Russians. A few only were able to reach Pillau and Danzig to embark for France. The Prussian Government issued a cabinet order by which it was directed that every means was to be employed except violence, to induce the Polish refugees to return home, and that in case of their not complying with the injunction, they were to be sent to the Prussian fortresses, to be employed in the works. The Prussian General Schmidt was charged with the execution of this order. This General leaving it to subordinate agents, the latter thought they should render themselves agreeable to the King by delivering these unfortunate men into the hands of the Muscovites.—The Poles were divided into detachments of from 200 to 500 men, to each of which the cabinet order was read. The passage pointing out the motives by which the Poles were to be induced to return home, was not read, but instead of it the Prussian officers added that in the case of resistance they would be forced to return to their country. It is to be remarked that the Poles were already under the exclusive command of Prussian officers. After having heard the order they all declared they would not return but by force. As such an answer was expected, a quantity of rods and bludgeons had been collected, and the Prussian soldiers received orders to strike the Poles if they did not obey.—This was actually done, but without producing the desired effect. The cavalry was then ordered to make a charge upon the unfortunate Poles, who were thrown down and trampled upon by the horsemen. Many of the refugees having been wounded, they were at length forced to advance, and thus they passed the frontiers, not escorted, but chased and pursued as it were by dogs. On arriving in Poland the Russians gave to each of them from 50 to 100 lashes of the knout. One of the most numerous detachments which had been also ill-treated, obstinately refused to pass the frontier: and the soldiers composing it, harassed by the Prussian troops, at last in a fit of exasperation fell upon the officers and threw them from their horses, thus returning violence for violence. Upon this the cavalry charged them, cut them down with their sabres, trampled upon them with their horses, and then left them to be finished by

able to the reproach of having entrusted the duties of humanity and the rights of hospitality to persons, who, from the intimate union which subsists between Prussia and Russia, believe themselves authorized to play the infamous part of Muscovite executioners. All the honors and rewards by which they may be loaded by the Czar, will never wash out the ignominious stains with which the blood of the innocent Poles has indelibly marked the foreheads of the cruel instruments of his despotism."

A letter of the 6th inst. from Rome, gives details of the new will made by the mother of Napoleon, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Reichstadt.—After giving comparatively trifling legacies to her younger children and grand children, and to some pious foundations, she directs that the great bulk of her property should be formed into a Majorat, to be held in perpetuity by the eldest male of the Bonaparte family. If the family should become extinct, she devises this property to the capital of Corsica. She recommends her sons and her brother Cardinal Fesch to follow her example, and thus increase the Majorat, so that the name of Bonaparte may to the latest posterity be attended with distinction and lustre.

Pittsburg, Oct. 31.

Cholera.—There have been no cases of Cholera reported to the Board of Health of this city for several days; and we are informed by two physicians, that it is highly probable that there is not a case existing within the city. We are highly gratified also, in being able to state, that the disease is fast abating and disappearing at Cincinnati and Louisville.

Since the above was written, the Board of Health have been in session, & have risen without having any new cases reported to them.

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Times.

The Harvest.—All the accounts from England represent the harvest there as most abundant. Those from several of our own counties are equally satisfactory. In Midlothian, Dumfriesshire, and Galloway, reaping has been going on during the last fortnight, and, generally speaking, the crops are described as rich and luxuriant beyond what has been witnessed for many years. The north country crops promise equally well in proportion to the quality of the soil, and there also the harvest is this year earlier than usual. Our Irish Agricultural Report speaks in terms no less favorable of the harvest in that country. So do those of the Continent in general; but the abundance which marks the French crops, is said to exceed any thing that has been witnessed within the last thirty years. It is even asserted that both in bulk and quality the produce will exceed the united returns of 1830 and 1831. Thus, if the nations have been latterly scourged with pestilence, a benignant Providence hath granted a countervailing blessing in the abundance of the earth's productions; and though the past has been long overcast with the shadows of death, there is yet reason for hope and future consolation in the immediate prospect of a teeming and plentiful year.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

As a proof of the power of unconscious imitation in children, it may be mentioned that Mr. Wilderspin was obliged to disown a meritorious assistant, who had been a soldier, and had lost a part of one arm. At the words "clap hands," he used to clap one hand to the stump of the other, and each child unconsciously clapped one hand upon the elbow of the other arm, and acquired the habit of so doing. When on examination the author found this to be the case, he tried to correct the practice, but in vain. The teacher had himself previously tried, for it greatly distressed him; but imitation was strong and the power of speech on their infant minds small; and the habit could only be corrected by the dismissal of the unucky veteran. Mr. Wilderspin further bears testimony to the fact, that if the teacher limps, the whole school will limp, or if he squints, he turns out a little nation of squinters; facts, which while they show the necessity of having sound instructors, exhibit the secret of the efficacy of infant tuition.

Sudden and Awful Retribution.—About two weeks ago, a man on horseback came to the gates of the Delaware bridge at this place, about an hour after midnight, and demanded passage. The toll-keeper,



PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 15th of November next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 100 Acres, containing the following parts of the Real Estate of the late JOHN MC CONAUGHY, Esq. deceased, viz: On Thursday the 15th of November next, On the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

A FARM, In Franklin township, containing about 135 Acres, Patented, bounded by lands of John Wisler, and Wm Hamilton's heirs, having erected thereon a

Log House, Log Barn, and other out-buildings, with a well of water, and an excellent Orchard.

On the respective premises, On Friday the 16th of November next, at 2 o'clock, M.

A Lot, In North Baltimore street, Gettysburg, on which are erected 2 Frame Shops.

A Half Lot, In West York street, with a two-story brick house, and a well of water.

A Lot, In South Baltimore street, on which are erected a two-story brick house, kitchen, frame stable, hydrant, with 38 Perches of Land in the rear of the lot.

Two Meadow Lots, In the Borough, intersected by the road leading from West Middle street, about 4 Acres in all, bounded by lands of E. S. Dierlin's heirs.

59 Perches of Land, In the Borough, east of the Newville road, bounded by lands of D. Ziegler.

50 Perches of Land, In Cumberland township, east of the Newville road, bounded by the Poor-house lands.

A Tract of Land, In the Borough and Cumberland township, about 75 Acres, bounded by Rock creek, Harrisburg road, York turnpike and lands of John Kline, deceased, and others—Also,

A LOT, in the rear of the above, adjoining the same—Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

A CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

The Establishment of THE REPUBLICAN STEAMER, a GERMAN PAPER, is also for sale. It is an extensive German establishment, and well patronized. It can be sold privately, if application be made before the day of sale.

GEORGE SHRYOCK, ANDREW G. MILLER, Assignees.

Oct. 30. N. B. Printers at a distance will please notice, that the above Establishment is for sale.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of JOHN MCCLARY, dec'd, offer for Sale, the

Valuable Plantation of said deceased, situate in Conowingo township, Adams county, Part one mile from the Catholic Church. The whole Tract contains about

180 ACRES Of first rate TITLED LAND, of which 165 Acres will be sold, or the whole, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two-story

Log House, a Log Barn, and an Orchard, a well and a spring of water. Conowingo creek also runs through the farm.

The Property will be shown, and the terms made known by

THOMAS MC CREARY, & JOSEPH MC CREARY, Sept. 4.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz:

A brick House & 1/2 Lot, in West York street;

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

A Wood-Lot, adjoining lands with Jacob Sheriff, containing about Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms.—Inquire of DAVID ECKER, Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD, near to the house of Mr. John Ash, in the Borough of Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Marble & Sand GRAVE-STONES, viz: Stones suitable to be placed at the upper end of the grave; and

also a variety of large and small Grave-Stones, and the Letters on them will be elegantly engraved in German and English.

DAVID SHERER, Gettysburg, Aug. 21.

N. B. The subscriber left at the house of Mr. John Ash, will be punctually attended to, even in the absence of the subscriber.

D. S.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on, AT THE OLD STAND, in Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg, the

Tailoring Business, in all its branches—where work can be done at the shortest notice, in a neat and durable manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

The Philadelphia Fashions are regularly received every quarter.

ADAM WALTER.

N. B. AN APPRENTICE to the above business is wanted immediately. One from the Country would be preferred.

Oct. 23. if

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS LIVERY STABLE, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH, Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

Notice to Blacksmiths, &c.

REDUCTION Of the Price of IRON.

HAVING come to the determination of reducing the price of IRON, I will now sell it for

85 25 per cwt. gross, for the CASH; and any person purchasing Half a Ton of Hammered Iron at one time, shall have the same at

85 per cwt. gross.

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My present stock, and the present prices, I think, are a sufficient inducement for further patronage, and of bringing people prepared to buy.

DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

At an Orphans' Court, HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. & his associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN COWNOVER, deceased, to wit: William Cownover, Garret Cownover, Mary, intermarried with Daniel Stag, Hannah, intermarried with John Coshun, Jane, intermarried with Abraham Houghtelin, who both died before the said John, leaving heirs, Maria, intermarried with Daniel Diehl, John C. Houghtelin, and Catharine Houghtelin, of whom George Brinkerhoff is Guardian, Emily, intermarried with Wm. Ferguson, John Cownover, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, David Cownover a minor, whose Guardian is Wm. Cownover, Catharine, intermarried with Joshua Bercaw, Letty, intermarried with Robert McKenny, Betsy, intermarried with David Chamberlain, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, Mary Ann Chamberlain, and Hannah Chamberlain, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 16.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on, AT THE OLD STAND, in Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg, the

Tailoring Business, in all its branches—where work can be done at the shortest notice, in a neat and durable manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

The Philadelphia Fashions are regularly received every quarter.

ADAM WALTER.

N. B. AN APPRENTICE to the above business is wanted immediately. One from the Country would be preferred.

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